



Prepositions حروف الجر





in

تاتى مع الاماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات واجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/ in the street

تاتى قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening

تاتى مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/ الازمنة

in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present

تاتى مع الازمنة وووسائل المواصلا التى لايمن الحركة فيها اذا سبقها ادوات نكرة او معرفة

In the west/ in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter

On

تأتى قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الاعياد / الاجازة)

on Sunday / on 5th October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day /on holiday/ birthday

تاتى عند وصف مكان (شى على سطح شىء اخر) والاختراعات الحديثة

on the table / on TV / / on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet

تاتى قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها اداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها او ركوب على ظهر حيوان

on (a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus) on foot / on a horse / an elephant

وتاتى ايضا مع

on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale فى المزاد/ on fire مشتعل به النار

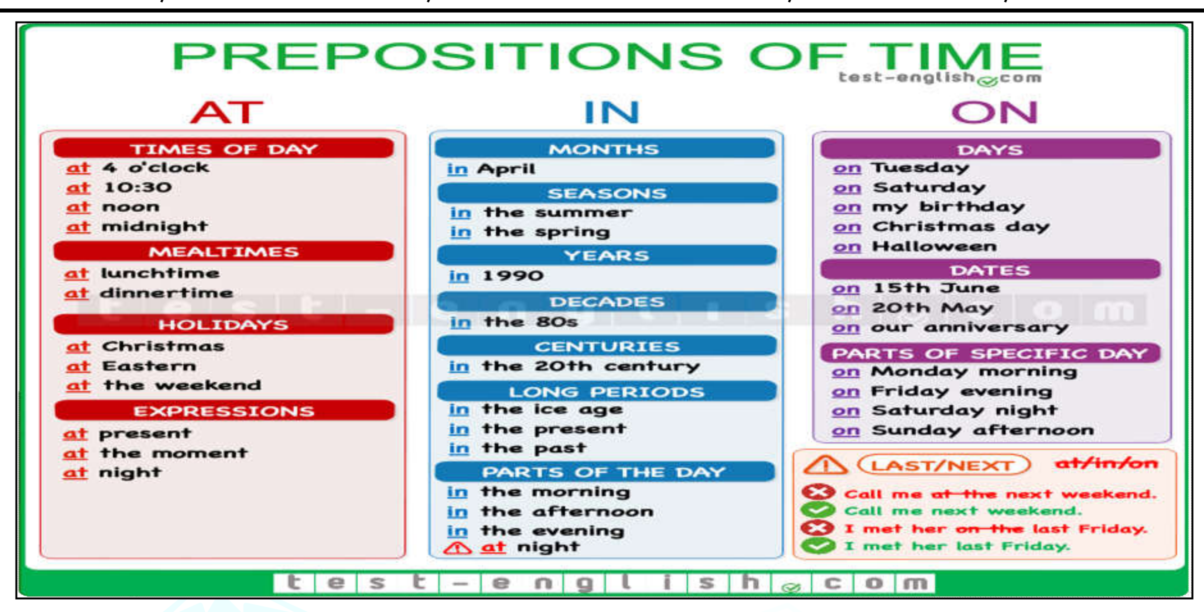
at

تاتى قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الاسبوعية والاستراحة/اوقات الوجبات/التعبيرات

At (noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break

تاتى مع الأماكن الصغيرة او تحديد مكان او الموقع والعناوين

At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop
At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road /at the corner/ at the front desk







1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.I have a meeting .... 9 am.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

2.The shop closes .... midnight.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

3.In England, it often snows .... December.

a.on b.at c.in d.for

4.The author's name is .... the cover of the book.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

5.Do you think we will go to Jupiter .... the future?

a.for b.on c.at d.in

6.Do you work .... Mondays?

a.for b.on c.at d.in

7.There should be a lot of progress .... the next century.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

8.Where will you be .... New Year's Day?

a.on b.at c.in d.for

9.Luckily the weather was perfect .... her wedding day

a.on b.at c.in d.for

10.Holidaying............. France is easy if you speak French

a.on b.at c.in d.for

11.We live .... the fourth floor of the building.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

12.Can you write it ....that piece of paper?

a.for b.on c.at d.in

13.We have to stop ....the supermarket on the way home

a.for b.on c.at d.in

14.I'll meet you ....the corner of Beach Street and Park Road.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

15.Columbus sailed to the Americas.............. the 16th century.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

17.We finished the marathon ....the same time.

a.for b.on c.at d.in

18.I like to watch the parade ....Independence Day

a.on b.at c.in d.for

19.I get up late ....Saturday mornings

a.on b.at c.in d.for

20. I live on the 7th floor .... 21 Oxford Street in London

a.on b.at c.in d.for

21.Her birthday is ....20th November.

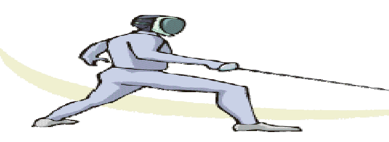
a.on b.at c.in d.for

22.The shop is ....the end of the street.

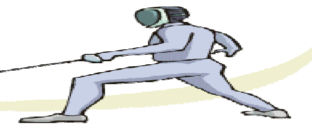
a.on b.at c.in d.for

23.I usually get up................ half past eight.

a.on b.at c.in d.for



The present simple



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe و they. أما بالنسبة لـ he,she,it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks – sings)

٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes – mixes)

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries – tries)

٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays – prays)

٢. الاستخدام Usage:



نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و افعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. المواقف او الافعال التى دائما او عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

4← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ......الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may. -- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

أولا ظروف التكرار

(Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً, ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادرا , hardly بالكاد, frequently بصورة متكررة , generally عموماً, every كل, occasionally بين الحين والآخر, from time to time من وقت للآخر)



ثانيا الظروف الزمنية

every/each (day /week/ month / year) / in the (morning / afternoon / evening) at night /noon on (Saturdays / Fridays .....) / once /twice /three times a (day / week / month / year) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually)

لاحظ الاتى

١ـ تاتى ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسى مع المضارع البسيط :

فاعل الجملة (I / We / you / They) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة .
فاعل الجملة مفرد (He / She) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + s/es/ies فعل ب + تكملة الجملة .

e.g - We usually watch TV in he evening. - They sometimes talk on the phone
- He never plays football- Heba always reads English books..

٢ـ تاتى ظروف التكرار بعد **v. to be** :

فاعل الجملة + (am/is/are) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + صفة + تكملة الجملة .

e.g They are usually late. Noha is always clever.
- I am never late for school. - She is always tired in the evenings.

٣ـ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every (day /week / month /year)

➔Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

٤. النفى Negation:

١ - نستخدم (don't) مع(i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They don't like pizza. I don't play football on Friday.

٢ - نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't like eating fish. - she doesn't want a new dress.

٣ـ يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفى مكان doesn't وياتى بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام + Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
كلمة استفهام + Does + (he/she/it/your+ اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة

√-When do you usually Watch TV? -- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m
√- How does your father always go to work? -- he always goes by car.

نتبع الاتى : عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No

Do + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?
Does + (he/she/it/your+ اسم مفرد) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة

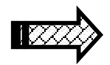
➔Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does/do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة الجملة ?







أجابة ب(**(always–usually- never- every week–once – twice – three times**

Ex.**How often** do you go to the library ? I go to library **twice a week**

→ **How often** do you fly abroad ? ✍- I fly abroad **once a month**

How often does Ali have history ? He has history **three times a week.**

٦. المبنى للمجهول Passive:

مفعول +am / is/are (not) + p.p

➔Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- (يعناى ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v +ing" / noun)
2- It is SB's habit + to + inf
3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"
4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط.
5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # # Amr **is used to studying** hard.
Amr **is in the habit of studying** # **It is** Amr's **habit to** study hard.
Amr **usually studies** hard. # Studying hard **is** Amr's **habit**.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Don't be late , the bus ……………. At exactly ten o'clock.
a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left
2-Our last lesson ……………………….. at two o'clock this afternoon.
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it ....in thirty minutes.
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
4. The programme ………….. at seven o'clock this evening.
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting
5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It ……………. at ten o'clock.
a) is going to finish b) will finish c) finishes d) is finishing
6. My brother ………… three languages.
a. is speaking b. spoken c. speaks d. speak
7. The sun ……………. rises in the west.
a. never b. always c. often d. ever
8-Surgeons ………………… usually see small things by the naked eye
a. didn't b. aren't c. doesn't d. don't
9- Amal.................to her school on foot.
a) goes usually b) usually goes c) go usually d) usually go
10- The Earth................around the sun.
a) move b) moved c) moving d) moves
11- He..................gets up early. He is always late.
a) doesn't b) never c) ever d) hasn't

12- She is used to ....at night.
a) study b) studied c) studying d) studies
13- Scientists.........useful things that help their countries to develop.
a) do always b) always do c) are always d) always are
14-Hany never..........lies. He is admired for his honesty.
a) tell b) telling c) tells d) has told
15-Turn off the lights when you..........the room.
a) leave b) leaves c) were leaving d) had left
16-The final match.........at 7 p.m. this evening.
a) will start b) is going to start c) started d) starts
17) Omar………….. . That's why he is always fit.
a. smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
18. We are………….ready to help you. Don't worry.
a) always b) hardly c) never d) rarely
19. Huda……………….late for work.
a. never is b. is never c. never has d has never
20. My son...........ambitious and he wants to study medicine.
a) is always b) always is c) doesn't always d)isn't always.
21. What time does he usually ………… work?
a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left
22-Does Ali ....coffee with his family ?
a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drinks
23. My sister……………………ready for the exam.
a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't
24-Sama and Hend always.............in the home.
a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help
25. A:How…………… do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.
a. many b. long c. much d. often
26-My father........reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.
a. often b. never c. always d.sometimes
27-.....................children like playing computer games ?
a. Does b. Do c. Are d.Were
28.What time........your first lesson this morning?
a. is b. are c. does d.do
29. I always talk to my friends before school……………..
a. started b. starting c. start d.starts

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)
……………………………………………………………………………………
2 – He never comes late . [doesn't]
……………………………………………………………………………………
3.The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. (leaves)
……………………………………………………………………………………
4- I always go to bed late. (never)
……………………………………………………………………………………
5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)



....

6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)

....

7-We go to the theatre from time to time. (occasionally)

....

8-What's your brother's job? (What does)

....

9 – She doesn't speak French [never]

....

10. Manal always helps people. (helpful)

....

11.our train arrives on time regularly . (always)

....

12.He usually plays football on Friday. (used)

....

Unit 2 Let's go shopping





الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتى غالبا قبله أو تأتى بعد فعل (v to be)

He bought a smart phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was frightening.

أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

١ـ تأتى بعدالأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
The food went bad. He grows angry. The sea turned rough.

٢ -إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy. **That sounds great**

٣ـ إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتى بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth. The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

والأن نأتى إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل



Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة





Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall طويل	taller than	the tallest
rare نادر	rarer than	the rarest
fine جميل	finer than	The finest
sweet حلو	sweeter than	the sweetest
big كبير	bigger than	the biggest
spicy متبل / حار	spicier than	the spiciest

لاحظ : ١ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest

٢ـ الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er او est : heavy – heavier- heaviest

٣ـ بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
	more .... صفة ..... than less .... صفة ..... than	the most… + صفة the least … + صفة
popular محبـــــــوب / شعبى	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional تقليدى	more traditional than	the most traditional

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	*Comparative degree*	*Superlative degree*
good / well جيد	*better than*	*the best*
bad / ill سىء	*worse than*	*the worst*
Little قليل	*less than*	*the least*
many / much/a lot of كثير	*more than*	*the most*
Late متأخر	*later than* *latter than*	*the latest* *the last*
Far (مسافة)بعيد *Far* (كمية) بعيد/كثير	*farther than* *further than*	*the farthest* *the furthest*

ex.She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative صفــــــات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) فى الحالات الأتية:

١- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشيئين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفى المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a bigger one.



He wants a more expensive car

٢- للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is colder than the old one.

The museum is usually more crowded on a Saturday than a Sunday

٣- لوصف كيفيه تغير شيء.

He is feeling happier. My brother is getting better.

٤ يمكن إستخدام less قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس more

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is less tall than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة علي التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- These days more and more people are learning English.
- The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

⌫ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

⌦ I'm almost as old as my brother.
⌦ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.
➔ traveling by train is a little/ a bit cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

➔Her illness was far more serious than we expected.
➔English is much easier to study than Chinese
➔ Gold is a lot/ much more expensive than salt.

Superlative صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) فى الحالات الأتية:

١- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر (شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شئ وباقي الأشياء)

Oysters are one of the rarest meals you can eat in France.

He bought the most expensive suit in the shop.

٢- عند وصف extremes (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأصعب / الأغلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.





١-نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوى شخصين أو شيئين فى نفس الصفة

as + صفة. + as = وجه المقارنة الثانى + the same (noun) as+ وجه المقارنة الاول

♦Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.

وتأتى بعد as (

١ - مفعول عبارة عن(noun.)أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

٢ - ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:

-She is as young as he is.

٢-عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم

not as / so + صفة. + as = less + صفة درجة اولى+ than

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba = Heba is taller than Dina

٣- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was the best film I have ever seen.

٤- عند وجود the فى المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم comparative

Leila is the younger of the two girls. Who is the taller of the two brothers?

٥- نستخدم صيغة المقارنةفى التركيب الآتي- : (كلما..........كلما)



- The harder you study, the higher marks you get.
- The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).-

٧- لا تستخدم the قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's best novelist.

٨- يمكن إستخدام most بدون the وتعطى معنى very قبل صفة او حال

Hala is most pretty = Hala is very pretty.

٩ -أحياناً نستخدم best /most بدون the في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها very much مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

١٠_لاحظ استخدام in مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river **in** the world (Not: of the world)
The best student **in** the class / **The best** player **in** the team

١١– نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات : e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

– نستخدم (further) بمعنى اكثر من ذلك : he gave me further details

١٢_لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to do something
(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣It **was careless of** Jack **to leave** the door unlocked.





♣It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I love all my family, but I love my father ……….….. of all.
a) more b) much c) the most d) most

2- Perhaps I looked bad this morning, but she looked ……….…..
a) worse b) the worst c) more badly d) badly

3-Heba's wearing her …………….. dress today.
a) more new b) newer than c) the newest d) newest

4.Huda is…………fatter than her sister.
a) little b) less c) a bit d) more

5.For.........information , contact the receptionist.
a) farther b) further c) furthest d) far

6.English is …………..to study than Chinese
a) easy b) more easier c) much easier d) less easier

7-I don't read as .... books as you do
a-more b-much c-many d-most

8-It was ....of her to waste all her money.
a-more foolish b– less foolish c– foolish d– least foolish

9- He was not ....as his colleagues.
a-helpful b– as helpful c– more helpful d– less helpful

10-The .... fat you eat, the healthier you become.
a-less b-much c-least d-most

11. Although we aren't rich, my children go to..........schools in the city.
a) the best b) the most c) as good d) the better

12.A falcon has got a...........eyesight than a human.
a) good b) better c) best d) bad

13.Unfortunately her illness was...........we thought at first.
a) serious b) more serious c) more serious than d) the most serious

14.It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere.......................
a) more quiet b) much quiet c) quieter d) most quiet

15.My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something........interesting.
a) much b) most c) less d) more

16.You were a little depressed yesterday, but you look........today.
a) happier b) more happy c) much happy d) happiest

17 I think air pollution is.......more dangerous than sound pollution.
a) so b) a lot c) many d) a lot of

18. We aren't the same height. You're...........than me.
a) taller b) higher c) longer d) bigger

19.Sanaa is the........of the two sisters.
a) young b) as young as c) youngest d) younger

20.The........I had to queue at the bank, the more impatient I became.
a) longer b) long c) longest d) most long

21..She is not.......as her mother.
a) more beautiful b) most beautiful c) beautiful than d)so beautiful

22.Mr Hassan doesn't earn.... money as I do.
a the most b. more c. so much d. as many

23.He has much........ friends than me.
a more b. the least c.most d. many



24. Of all the players, I like Mohammad Salah................
a. better b. worst c. good d. best
25. Jana has a beautiful baby, but Judy has the..................baby on earth.
a) more beautiful b) most beautiful c) beautiful d) most beautifully
26 Maher isn't.......friendly as Hussein.
a) than b)so c) far d) much
27. The shorter the queue is, the.......the service is.
a) fast b) fastest c) faster d) less fast
28.M Most other metals aren't.......as gold.
a) precious b)the most Precious c) more precious d) as precious
29- Which sport is…………., football or tennis?
a) good b) better c) better than d) the best
30. Recycling is ....as using less electricity for the environment.
a) more important b) most important c) so important d) as important
31.Mount Kenya is not as nigh ....Mount Kilimanjaro.
a) as b) than c) to d) so
32.This book is bad, but the other book is ....
a) worse b) worst c) more worse d) badly
33.This month was ....than last month because we had some big storms.
a) wet b) more wetter c) the wettest d) wetter
34. Lying on a beach is ....than working in the city.
a- relaxing b- most relaxing c- more relaxing d- as relaxing
35. Plastic pollution is ....now than it was before
a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
36. There is a lot of traffic in Cairo; it is ....than Marsa Alam.
a- noisier b- more noisier c- nosiest d- noise

2 –Rewrite

1. London is colder than Cairo. (as hot as)
....
2. Samy and Khalid are of the same age. (as.... as)
....
3. Reda is really very strong compared to other boys in his class. (strongest)
....
4. No pupil in our class is cleverer than Ahmed. (the)
....
5. This radio is as expensive as this. (the same)
....
6 – The first project wasn't as successful as the second one. (more)
....
7 – His car wasn't as good as hers. (better)
....
8 – The firs film wasn't as interesting as second one . (less)
....
9 – No student in the class is as short as Ali. (shortest)
....
10 – Hady is the best player. [as ……as] [better]
....
11 – She is richer than me . [as………as] [less]



....

12 – This car is older than mine. [as…………..as] .

....

13 – I've never met such a beautiful girl. [more]

....

14 – I doesn't think Nora is so beautiful. [more]

....

15 – The Nile is the longest river in the world. [longer]

....

16 – No Class is better than ours. [Our………..]

....

17-Travelling by ship is cheaper than travelling by plane. [less]

....

Both/neither /either

Both كلاهما

Both (of)+ the /these/those / صفة ملكية + اسم جمع يشير لاثنين + فعل جمع

Ex: Both (of)my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave both my parents a present.

Both + اسم مفرد + and + اسم مفرد + فعل جمع

Ex- Both Samy and Ali love football.
Ex:I was very hungry, so I had both the cheese and the chicken sandwich! جملة مفعول

نستخدم both of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او تستخدم both بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

Both of us = we both (فاعل) or us both(مفعول)
Both of you = you both
Both of them = They both (فاعل) , them both(مفعول)

Ex: Both of us went to the zoo = We both went to the zoo yesterday

My sister bought two new skirts and both of them are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire them both

Either & neither

- نستخدم either للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء او احتمال اسم فيهما(ايا منهما):
- نستخدم neither للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء ونفى احتماليتهم (لا هذا و لاذاك)

either + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد
neither + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

either day is fine for me
Neither candidate is suitable for the job

either of + the / صفة ملكية + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد
neither of + the / صفة ملكية + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد

Either of the two boys is clever. Neither of my sisters is married.



either of + ضمير مفعول جمع + فعل مفرد
neither of + ضمير مفعول جمع + فعل مفرد

I have got two watches , but neither of them works properly
the two students are clever .Either of them is going to get the full mark.
both of us can go on Friday, but neither of us can go on Sunday تاتى فى جمل التناقض

- تستخدم Either.....or (إما....او) لربط اسمين او صفتين او فعلين فى الجمل المثبتة

Ex: You can have either ice cream or chocolate cake
Ex: I can visit you either on Sunday or on Monday.

٣- تستخدم neither.....nor (لا....ولا) لربط اسمين او صفتين او فعلين فى الجمل المنفية

Ex-You can have neither cookies nor candy. Ex: Neither Ali nor Mona was at home

لاحظ : not ... either: Neither is the same as

I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.

Ex : I don't speak either Italian or German. = I speak neither Italian nor German.

both of us can go on Friday, but neither of us can go on Sunday

لاحـــــــــــظ

either ... or ... إما ... أو ...

❖ إما ... أو ... تُستخدم للإختيار بين شيئين :-

١)إذا ربطت فعلين(أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	either	الفعل الأساسى للجملة الأولى	or	الفعل الأساسى للجملة الثانية

1) She can come. She can telephone.
✍ *She can either come or telephone.*

٢) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	either	المفعول الأول	or	المفعول الثانى

1) You can take a bus. You can take a taxi.
✍ *You can take either a bus or a taxi.*

2) He may be in Cairo. He may be in Luxor.
✍ *He may be either in Cairo or in Luxor.*

3) He may find a job in a bank. He may find a job in a company.
He may find a job either in a bank or in a company.

4) You can visit me on Monday. You can visit me on Tuesday.
✍ *You can visit me either on Monday or on Tuesday.*



٣) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابـد أن تـضع Either فـى بداية الجملة :-

Either	فاعل الجملة الأولى	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية

1) Ali may win. Ramy may win.
✍ *Either Ali or Ramy may win.*

neither ... nor ...　　**لا ... ولا ...**

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفى إلى فعل مُثبت

١) إذا ربطت فعلين(أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

الفاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية

1) Lidenbrock didn't eat. He didn't drink.
✍ *Lidenbrock neither ate nor drank.*
2) He doesn't go to work. He doesn't sleep.
✍ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

٢) إذا ربطت فعلين(أى الفاعل واحد فى الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلـك وجود (فعل مساعد + ing / inf. / p.p) :-

			inf.		inf.
الفاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	ing	nor	ing ......
			p.p		p.p

3) He can't read. He can't write.
✍ *He can neither read nor write.*
4) Adel isn't reading. He isn't writing.
✍ *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*
5) Omar hasn't helped me. He hasn't studied.
✍ *Omar has neither helped me nor studied.*

٣) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد فى الجملتين)

الفاعل	الفعل	neither	المفعول الأول	nor	المفعول الثانى

1) He was not tired. He was not hungry.
✍ *He was neither tired nor hungry.*
2) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.



✍ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

3) Samy didn't have his books. He didn't have his pen.

✍ *Samy had neither his books nor his pen.*

4) Ali hasn't visited Banha or Suez.

✍ *Ali has visited neither Banha nor Suez.*

٤) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither فى بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى :-

Neither	فاعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية

1) Ali didn't pass the test. His friend didn't pass the test.

✍ *Neither Ali nor his friend passed the test.*

2) Gamal doesn't like fish. His brothers don't like fish.

✍ *Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish.*

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Neither his mother................. his father spoke English.

a) or b) and c) but d) nor

2. This man is .... a doctor or a teacher.

a) neither b) either c) both d) not only

3. The journey was .... comfortable nor interesting.

a) either b) both c) not only d) neither

4. During the exam you can............read aloud nor speak to anyone.

a) not only b) both c) either d) neither

5- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had………. of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a either b every c neither d both

6- My mother said I could have ………. a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a either b each c neither d both

7-both of us can go on Friday, but ………… of us can go on Sunday.

a-either b-neither c-all d-every

8- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes ………...

a either b neither c both d every

9- ……….. brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.

a Each b Either c Both d Neither

10-There are two restaurants by the park and they are ……………….very good

a all b either c each d both

11-Hamdi wants to study……… English or history at university. He's not sure.

a either b both c neither d half

12- When she was a child, she was good at .... writing and playing the piano.
a all b either c every d both

13-I gave each of my three brothers a card and .... my parents a present.
a every b each c all d both

14- My sister bought two new skirts and .... of them are long and green.
a both b either c neither d each

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1) I did not see Ali. I did not see his brother . (neither / nor)

....

2) We didn't study and we didn't write the homework.(neither)

....

3) Salem may be in Port Said . He may be in Alexandria . (either... or)

....

4. I'm not sure. He may be at home. He may be at work. (either... or)

....

5. Safy didn't have a pen. She didn't have his books (neither)

....

6. He didn't phone me. He didn't write to me. (neither)

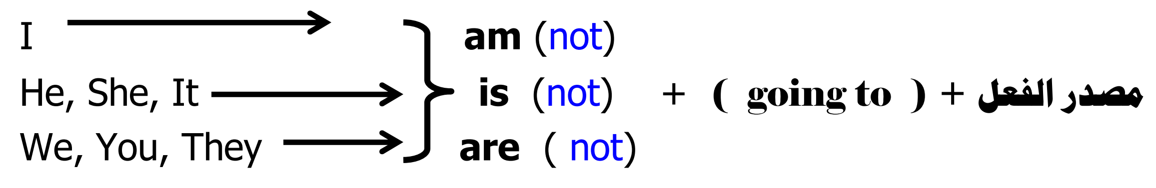
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Unit 3 My community

١. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf :

١. التكوين Form:

١ـ في حالة الإثبات والنفى: يتكون المستقبل من)



EX➔They **are going to visit** an ancient site.
➔I'**m not going to** visit a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النيةاو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g.1- I'**m going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)
2- We'**re going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))
3- She **is going to buy** a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فورى اوالان نستخدم will :



Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /believe/ /think/ او شى على وشك الحدوث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه /! take care /look!/ watch out ! /lookout :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.
3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!
4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.
5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.
6-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today
7-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint
8-He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!
3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

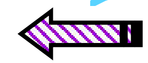
ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?
- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. السؤال Question:



عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Is/Are +. subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + is/are + subject +going + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➢ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

٢. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين Form:

am/is/are + v. ing

* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١ـ يستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، و يدل علي ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.
-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets
They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

٢ـيتسخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.





The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣ـ يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذة الافعال التى تستلزم ترتيبات

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) يقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.
I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow
-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤ـ يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شى فى المستقبل نتجية للترتيب لفعل حدث اخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.
I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

لاحظ الاتى

be going to + inf. =	Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.
Am/is/are + ing =	Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It .... very hot today.
a was b is going to be c is being d will be
2- They ....a party next week. Everything is arranged.
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had
3- He ....work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves
4. Tomorrow I...........the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.
A) will watch b) am watching c) watching d) am going to watch
5. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.......his homework.
a) is writing b) will write
c) will probably write d) is going to write
6. I think it .... Rain because the sky is really dark.
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain
7. Watch out! The baby ....
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
8- There is too little petrol left. The car.......
a)is going to stop b) stop c) is stopping d) will stop
9. We made all the arrangements; we..........a wedding party.
a. are going to give b. give c. will give d. are giving
10.we..................in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.
a) will camp b) are going to camp c) are camping d) would camp
11. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.................the room.
a. paint b. am going to paint
c.will paint d. am painting
12. Don't forget that our neighbours.......for dinner this evening.
a) come b) will come c) are going to come d) are coming
13. My father has arranged everything. He.......to Saudi Arabia for Omra next week.





a) will travel b) is travelling c) is going to travel d) travels

14. I.........to France after I finish my education as planned.

a) am flying b) am going to fly c) will fly d) fly

15.We........ my birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?

a) are having b) will have c) be going to have d) are being had

16- I.....................to the Book Fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.

a) will have gone b) am going to go c)am going d) will go

17- I can't meet you tonight as I .... for the exam.

a going to revise b will have been revised c will revise d am revising

18. Osama phoned while you were out." Yes, I know. I......him back.

a) am calling b) will call c) am going to call d) will be calling

19.The wind is getting stronger. I think there................a sandstorm.

a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) going

20. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I................a football match.

a) will watch b) am watching c) am going to watch d) watch

3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. (visiting)
....
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
....
3. The engineer intends to build a new plane (going)
....
4. What do you intend to study next year? (are)
....
5. I arranged to visit my uncle in Tanta tomorrow. (visiting)
....
6. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. (going)
....
7. We have arranged to take the sleeper train to Aswan. (taking)
....
8. He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
....
9. Do you intend to play basketball next weekend? (Are)
....
10. It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in hurghada (I'm)
....
11. They decided to open the new project. (going)
....

Adjectives ending in – ing or - ed

١ـنستطيع اشتقاق صفة من (الفعل + ing). وهذه الصفة تسمى (Present Participle adjective) وهي تصف فاعل الصفة.



ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

Ex· I read an interesting story. (قرأت قصة ممتعة/ تصف الصفة فاعل الصفة وهي "القصة". القصة هي الممتعة)

➔ He asked me an embarrassing question.

سألني سؤالاً محرجاً (تصف فاعل الصفة وهو "السؤال"- السؤال هو المحرج)

هـــام جــــدا

هناك بعض الأفعال التى تسمى بأفعال " العاطفة" التى يمكن إضافة _ed و -ing لها لكى تصبح صفات.

amuse	يسلى/يمتع	excite	يثير	shock	يصدم
comfort	يريح	bore	يضجر - يضايق	disappoint	يخيب أمل
frighten	يخيف	tire	يتعب	exhaust	يتعب
puzzle	يحير	interest	يشوق - يثير انتباه	irritate	يقلق/يغضب
annoy	يضايق	amaze	يذهل - يدهش	depress	يحبط
surprise	يدهش	confuse	يربك - يحير	bother	يضايق
encourage	يشجع	relax	يسترخى	shock	يصدم
inspire	يلهم/ يحث	worry	يقلق	please	يرضى/يسعد

١ - نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + ed لنصف فرد أو حيوان يمر بهذه الخبرة أو التجربة (الشعور)

Ex. Heba was annoyed by her neighbor's dog. هبة متضايقة بسبب كلب الجيران.

الشرح : فى المثال السابق هبة هى المتضايقة (الفرد الذى يمر بالتجربة لذا استخدمنا الصفة المضاف لها -ed فى annoyed

Ex.2-The lion in the cage is puzzled. الأسد الذى فى القفص متحير

الشرح : هنا الأسد - حيوان - استخدمنا معه صفة ed لانه الشئ المار بالتحربة أو الشعور

٢- نستخدم أى فعل من الأفعال السابقة + ing لنصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء التى تولد - تتسبب فى هذا الشعور

Ex-The football match was quite exciting. مباراة كرة القدم كانت مثيرة جدا

استخدمنا الصفة التى تنتهى بـ -ing لوصف المبارة لانها هى التى تسببت فى هذا الشعور (الاثارة) لدينا

Ex -This is a confusing girl

الشرح : وصفت الفتاة بصفة -ing مع أنها إنسان لانها هى التى تثير هذا الشعور

Examples

➔My friend has a very annoying habit . ➔Some English grammar can be confusing.
➔I was surprised to see Mr. Ramy at the party
➔We were very shocked when we heard the news.
➔The children ran away on seeing the frightening man

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.He's such a .... person. He never wants to go out.

a. boredom b.bore c.bored d.boring





2.He was .... to see Helen after all those years.

a. surprise b.surprising c. surprisingly d.surprised

3.Did you hear the ..... news about the accident?

a. shocking b.shockingly c. shock d.shocked

4.His behaviour has been very .... in recent weeks.

a. puzzlement b.puzzle c. puzzled d.puzzling

5.Our new science teacher is very ...... We sit there like mice!

a. frightening b. frighten c.frightened d. frighteningly

6.my sister was really .... and went to bed early.

a. tiredness b. tiring c.tire d. tired

7.I could listen to her for hours. She's so ....

a. interest b. interested c.interesting d. interestingly

8.I can't sleep! That noise is really ....!

a. annoy b. annoying c.annoyed d. annoyance

9.Egypt has some..................places to visit.

a-amazed b-amaze c-amazing d-amazingly

10-During his visit to France. He met some .... people

a-interesting b-interested c-interest d-interestingly

Unit 4 Have you ever travelled by train ?



The past simple tense الماضى البسيط

1-Form التكوين

يتكون الماضى البسيط من (التصريف الثانى للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادى (منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل have – had. / go - went / see - saw

لاحـــظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed /d) للفعل المنتظم

(١) اذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e) نضـع له (d)

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢)إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف(y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(٣)إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع(ed)

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤)إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعَف الساكن ونضـع (ed)

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن اذا انتهى ب(x / y / w) وقبلة حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow →followed





2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها " اعتاد أن").
E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.
لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة فى الماضى(Always- often- never-usually/every.....)
E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.
➢I always ate breakfast before I went to school.
➢Heba always got up early when she was a student

٣. حكاية قصة.
E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:
E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التى حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الاخر فى الماضى ليس هناك فارق زمنى.
E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.
When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.
Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة زاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة فى الماضى وانتهت
My father went to the faculty of law for four years.
My grandfather lived in england for 6 years.

3-Key words الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية)ago منذ / last+مدة زمنية الماضى / in+ سنة ماضية (in 2009)
in the past فى الماضى/ once/ ذات مرة/one day / How long ago = when / just now
from 2001 to 2006 / The other day منذ بضعة ايام / in the ancient times

٤. النفى Negative:

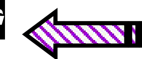
فى حالة النفى نستخدم (المصدر+ didn't)

فاعل + did not(didn't) + V.(inf) مصدر الفعل

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

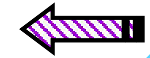
لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لايمكن تحول الى النفى باستخدام didn't مثل:
was→ wasn't / were→ weren't / could→ couldn't
➲Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➲They weren't at school yesterday.
➲ When I was young , I couldn't ride a bike.

٥. السؤال Question:


عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / Noنتبع الاتى :

Did +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.


عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام. + did + subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

➔What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?
➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

٦. المبنى للمجهول Passive:

مفعول + was/were + p.p

➔Football was played yesterday. ➔ The film was watched at home by Heba

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1.He started playing chess when he was very little and he ....always very good at it.
a-was b-did c-were d-has
2-Where did you live when you .... a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
3-...............your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
4-Where did you live when you .... a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
5. Mona........... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
6-Hany ....at school last Monday.
a-didn't b-doesn't c-wasn't d.hasn't
7- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he............... a leg.
a.is lost b.to lose c.loses d.lost
8- My brother bought his house two years............................ .
a.ago b.last c.once d.since
9-..............you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?
a.Did b.Do c.Will d.Were
10- Hany...................... doing his homework an hour ago.
a starts b started c start d starting
11-We visited a big beach and then we .... in a nice hotel
a. sleep b. are sleeping c. sleep d. slept
12..........year, I spent my holiday in Paris.
a) In b) Ago c) Last d)yesterday
13..I went to Hurghada with my family a.........
a) tomorrow b) next week c) last week d) week ago
14-The weather........................... fine this morning. It's hot now.
a. was b. did c. is d.does
15- My father ....us to school as the school bus didn't come.
a drives b drove c drive d driving

The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع التام من :

He, She, It ⟶ has (hasn't)
I , We, You, They ⟶ have(haven't)
} + P.P

Ex.He has watched the match.
He hasn't watched the match.

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١-يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً
I've just finished reading David Copperfield



٢ – حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر فى المضارع مع **for/since**
We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.
٣-حدث بدأ فى الماضى وله اثر او نتيجة فى الوقت الحاضر مع **so** او **because**
➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys. ➔ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today. ➔Ali is happy because he has passed his exam
٤- يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقته
E.g. – I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

لاحظ : اذا اردنا ان نقول متى تم الحدث فتستخدم الماضى البسيط وليس المضارع التام

They wrote an email yesterday.
I watched the football match last week.

٣. السؤال Question:

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Have/Has + فاعل + p.p ....?

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
✪Has she finished her homework? Yes, she has /No , she hasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

اداة الاستفهام + have/has + فاعل + p.p ....?

➔When have you finished your homework? -I have just finished it

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1-Have you see the match? Yes, I ....it yesterday.
a) see b) have seen c) would see d) saw
2- he………….for five hours every day last week.
a-has worked b-had worked c-worked d-works
3. Oh! I .... my passport. What should I do?
a) lost b) have lost c) had lost d) were losing
4-Ahmed …………….his leg, so he can't play football today.
a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting d-had hurt
5- Nabila can't see very well because she ……………….glasses.
a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost
6- Have you .... our new English teacher?.
a-meet b- meeting c-met d- meets
7- Imad and his brother have……..a lot of sports competitions.
a-win b- won c-wins d- winning
8- The children have ……………a beautiful story.
a-write b-wrote c-writing d-written
9-Has the thief ……………….that man's phone?
a-took b-taking c-taken d-takes
10-My grandmother has.............. all the vegetables that we are eating.
a-write b-writing c-wrote d-written
11.Samir ……………..an hour ago.
a.has come b.comes c.came d.have come
12- my uncle and my aunt ....me an email.
a] sending b] sends c] have sent d] has sent
13.Miss Sara .... us many new words in English last week
a. teach b. has taught c. teaching d. taught



The present perfect tense with ever and never

١. الاستخدام Usage:

يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن خبرات سابقة:

Ex-I've eaten fish by the beach. →I haven't been to Dubai.

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

Have/Has + فاعل + ever +p.p ....?

➲Have you ever been to the desert?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there
➲Has Ahmed ever eaten Chinese food?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / No, he has never eaten Chinese food

لاحظ : يمكن ان تستخدم ever فى الجمل الاتية :

١ـ الجملة التى تبدا ب: **It's the first time + فاعل+have / has + ever + p.p**

➲It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

٢ ـ الجمل التى تحتوى على صيغة التفضيل:

فاعل + Is/are the	صفة + est	اسم + I have ever + p.p
	Most + صفة طويلة	

➲ This is the tallest tree I have ever seen.
➲Soha is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p ......

➲He's never ridden a camel and he's never seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never فى الجمل الاتية :

➲My brother has never driven a car before — (never) + (before)
➲ I have never seen such a tall tree. — (never) + such + اسم موصوف

لا حظ هذه التركيبات

فاعل + have \ has + never + P.P + such a \ an + صفة + اسم

= فاعل+ be + (the + adj – est \ the most- adj) noun + فاعل +have \ has + ever + P.P

- I have never seen such a beautiful girl . (ever)
This is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

كما لاحظ أيضاً استخدام never للتعبير عن حدث يتم لأول مرة

فاعل + has / have + never + p.p .... before
=It's the first time + فاعل + has / have + ever + p.p

- Hassan has never driven a car before. (It's)
It's the first time Hassan has ever driven a car



1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- I have.........tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.
a) just b) ever c) lately d) never
2-That is the most interesting book I have ………..read.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- for
3- It has never .... in Cairo.
a- snow b- snowed c- snows d- snowing
4. Some people have ……… seen snow.
a. ever b. can't c. no d. never
5. Have you ever ……… English food?
a. ate b. eat c. eaten d. eating
6- Hamdi has………..travelled by plane before.
a-never b- ever c- every d- later
7-He…………never seen a lion.
a-'d b-'ve c-'s d- is
8- Have you………..been to Italy? No, I haven't.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- already
9-………………it snowed in your city before?
a-is b-has c-have d-was
10-Has Mona .... written an email to someone in England?
a-never b- ever c- every d- soon
11-It's the first time I've ……….been to a swimming pool.
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
12-I don't like meat. I've ....eaten it.
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
13-............ever been late for school?
a-Did you b-Do you c-Are you d-Have you
14-Has your school .... closed because of bad weather?
a-never b- yet c- ever d- for
15-Have you ever .... a leather bag?
a- buy b-bought c-buying d-buys
16-No, I ....travelled to china before.
a- have ever b-has never c-has ever d-have never
17.I have ………………… been to the zoo before.
a- Just b- yet c- ever d- never

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- He has never gone to a circus before . (first)

....

2- She's never cooked fish before. (It's)

....

3- She's never watched such s good film before. (ever)

....

4.She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen. (never)

....



The present perfect tense with for or since

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (for) لنقول كم المدة التى استغرقها الحدث (طول المدة) :

For + مدة كاملة	تاتى مع كل ماانتهى ب S وبدا ب a /an (a week – a month – a year - three hours - minutes - ten years a long time - a short time - ages) For the last/past + مدة زمنية (for the last week/month)

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.
♣Have you been at this school for a long time?
♣No, I've only been here for a month.
➔Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

١- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (since) لنحدد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) :

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	2010 / 5 o'clock /Sunday/ yesterday/March/ summer Last (week- month – year – Monday - night) past simple/the beginning of the year/ then

♣The bulding has been empty since May.
↙Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?
⌦Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

هــام ⟵ مضارع تام + since + ماضى بسيط

⊠ I've studied English since I was eight years old
➔Khaled has not used a camera <u>since</u> he bought a mobile phone last year.

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضى البسيط

يستخدم الماضى البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى فى وقت محدد فى الماضى:

I lived in London in 2010. (I no longer live there.)

يستخدم الماضى البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى ومازال مستمر حتى الان:

I have lived in London since 2010. (I am still living in London.)

ملاحظات هامة

☛ since + بداية حدث = for + مدة زمنية

<u>عند وضع for بدلاً من since نستبدل المدة ببداية زمن والعكس صحيح</u>

- I've lived here since 2001 (for)
= I've lived here for 20 years.

<u>وفى حالة النفى يمكن استخدام التركيب التالى (يفضل مع المدد غير المحدودة (المبهمة))</u>

Subject + **haven't \ hasn't** + **P.P** .....**for** + a long time\ ages.
= **It's** + a long time \ ages + **since** + subject + last + past simple

- I haven't written a letter for a long time . (since)
it's a long time since I last wrote a letter.

لاحظ التركيبة

Subject + **last** + **past simple**......... مدة زمنية + **ago**



=The last time + subject + past simple.......was + مدة زمنية + ago.

= Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P......for + مدة زمنية

- I last took an aspirin 3 weeks ago . (for)

I haven't taken an aspirin for three weeks

تدريبات علي القواعد **Exercises on grammar**

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. Hany has gone on holiday ....the last two weeks.
a) on b) for c) when d) since

2- Ali has had his phone .... the beginning of this year.
a- for b- since c- at d- just

3- Have you lived in this village............. a long time?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

4 I haven't seen Hassan ....last Tuesday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

5- Sara has wanted to be a doctor ....she was seven years old.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

6- I haven't seen him.......... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since

7-Firefighters have been at the building .... more than four hours.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

8 There has not been a storm here ....2012.
a- for b- since c- ago d- in

9-I've lived here .... 13 years
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

10- Khaled has not used a camera .... he bought a mobile phone last year.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

11- Sara has waited for a bus .... 20 minutes longer than yesterday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just

12-I haven't seen such a bad storm .... I was a little boy
a- for b- since c- already d- just

13-Engineers...............Aswan dam in 1902.
a-build b-built c-has built d-have built

14- Ahmed lived in Cairo.............1993.
a- for b- since c- in d- ago

15- I'm hungry . I haven't had any food............7 o'clock.
a- for b- since c- already d- just

16-W have seen our uncle since he..............to Italy.
a-was moved b-has moved c-moved d-is moving

17- I .... English for eight years.
a-has studied b- was studying c-was studied d-have studied

18-I have done my homework...................... an hour.
a. since b. ago c. for d. yet

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1-I haven't swum in the sea since last year. (for)

....

2-I haven't eaten Mahshi for a short time. (since)

....



3- It's ages since I met him. (I haven't)

....

4- The last time she visited us was last month. (since)

....

5.She last cleaned the room was two days ago.(for)

....

6.I last played music when I was in Tanta. (I haven't)

....

7- It's 3 weeks since I last spoke with him . (for)

....

8- She hasn't heard from her friend for 3 years . (ago)

....

9- I have known him for 5 years . (since)

....

10- My brother has been in London since 1998 . (for)

....

Unit 5 Young role models

Grammar

The present perfect tense with yet and already

1- يستخدم المضارع التام (already) مع المضارع بمعنى (بالفعل) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنل نتوقعه فى الجملة المثبتة :

تاتى already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث ←←

subject + have/has + already +p.p

- I have already had lunch.
- Hany has already made his bed.

OR

تاتى already فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة ←←

subject + have/has +p.p + already

- Leila has finished her homework already.
- They've got 20 right answers already.
- We've seen schools in Brazil and China already.

٣-تاتى فى السؤال (للتعجب والتاكد من تمام الفعل) Have you finished doing the exercise already? how fast !

2 - يستخدم المضارع التام (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الان) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

تاتى yet فى نهاية السؤال ←←

Have/Has + Sub + P.P+ yet?

- Have you finished your homework yet? (= I expect you have finished.)
- Has Dina watched the documentary yet?

OR

تاتى yet فى نهاية الجملة المنفية ←←

subject + haven't/hasn't +p.p + yet.





- I haven't had breakfast yet. (= I expect that I will have it soon.)
- The people haven't got on the bus yet.



فاعل+ am, is, are + still + V- ing

= فاعل + haven't \ hasn't + finished\ stopped + V-ing.....yet.

- Hani is still doing his homework . (yet)

Hani hasn't finished doing his homework yet.

1 choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- Have you done your English home work..................?
a- just b- yet c- never d- ever
2-Fareeda is not hungry because she has ....had lunch.
a- yet b- already c- never d- usually
3- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write ………….
a- never b- ever c -yet d- just
4- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it…………..
a- already b- yet c- ever d- never
5-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor…………
a- yet b- just c- never d- ever
6- We haven't studied Unit 23 ....
a- just b- ever c- already d- yet
7- Munir has read that book three times …………..
a- already b- never c- ever d- yet
8- I haven't finished my homework………………….
a- just b- never c- already d- yet
9- Dalia…………..finished cooking.
a-doesn't b-hasn't c-isn't d-can't
10-Sherif has already....................lunch.
a- have b-had c-has d-having
11-Dalia ....to Tanta yet.
a-won't travel b-hadn't travelled c-don't travel d-hasn't travelled
12-Have you called Amir today? No, not.....................
a- yet b- never c- already d- ever
13- Have you done your work alone..........? I can't believe it!
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
14.I haven't seen the new adventure film………………….
a- Just b- yet c- already d- never
15. Haven't you got ready ………………? Look at the time!
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.They are still cleaning the house. (yet)
……………………………………………………………………………
2- It hasn't stopped raining yet . (still)
……………………………………………………………………………
3.My mother is still cooking. (yet)
……………………………………………………………………………
4.I haven't finished decorating my room yet. (still)
……………………………………………………………………………

